

LEBED', G.G.; ODINTSOV, M.M.; TRUFANOVA, A.P.

Ordovician, Silurian, and Devonian stratigraphy of the Irkutsk  
amphitheater. Report No.2. Geol. i geofiz. no.3:55-58 '60.  
(MIRA 13:9)

1. Vostochno-Sibirakiy geologicheskii institut Sibirskogo otdeleniya  
AN SSSR.  
(Irkutsk Province—Geology, Stratigraphic)

LEBED', G. G., CAND TECH SCI, "ANALYSIS OF THE SYSTEM  
OF ELECTRONIC COLOR CORRECTION." MOSCOW, 1960. (MIN OF  
HIGHER AND SEC SPEC ED RSFSR, MOSCOW POLYGRAPHIC INST).  
(KL, 3-61, 217).

GAVRILENKO, L.M.; LEBED', G.G.; NAZAROV, D.A.

Modulating the output voltage of photomultipliers. Prib. i tekhn.  
eksp. 7 no.3:193 My-Je '62. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut poligraficheskoy  
promyshlennosti.

(Photoelectric multipliers)

AUTHOR: LEBED', G.K.

20-4-6/52

TITLE: Inequations for Polynomials and Their Derivatives (Neravenstva dlya mnogochlenov i ikh proizvodnykh)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol. 117, Nr 4, pp 570-572 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Theorem: If the trigonometric polynomial

$$T_n(\theta) = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k \cos k\theta + b_k \sin k\theta$$

for all  $\theta$  satisfies the inequation  $|T_n(\theta)| \leq t_n(\theta)$ , where  $t_n(\theta)$  is a nonnegative function with a continuous  $r$ -th derivative  $t_n^{(r)}(\theta)$ , then we have ( $r=0,1$ )

$$|T_n^{(k)}(\theta)| \leq (\Lambda_n)^k \left[ t_n(\theta) + k \frac{\omega_r(1/n)}{n^2} \right] \quad (n, k=1, 2, \dots; r=0, 1),$$

where  $\Lambda = \text{const}$  is independent of  $T_n$  and  $k$  and

$$\omega_r(h) = \sup_{|\theta_1 - \theta_2| \leq h} |t_n^{(r)}(\theta_1) - t_n^{(r)}(\theta_2)|, \quad \theta_1, \theta_2 \in [-\pi, \pi].$$

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Inequations for Polynomials and Their Derivatives

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Definition:  $\omega(t)$  satisfies the condition  $\Lambda_\alpha^\beta$  if 1)  $\omega(t) > 0$ ,  $t > 0$ ; 2)  $\omega(t_1) \leq c \omega(t_2)$  ( $0 \leq t_1 \leq t_2$ ,  $\frac{2}{n^\alpha}$ ,  $0 \leq \alpha$ ); 3)  $\frac{\omega(t_2)}{t_2^\beta} \leq c \frac{\omega(t_1)}{t_1^\beta}$  ( $0 < t_1 \leq t_2 \leq \frac{2}{n^\alpha}$ ,  $0 \leq \beta$ );  $c = \text{const}$  independent of  $t_1, t_2$ .

Theorem: If  $|T_n(\theta)| \leq \omega\left(\frac{|\sin \theta|}{n^\alpha} + \frac{1}{n^{1+\alpha}}\right)$ , ( $0 \leq \alpha$ ), where  $\omega(t)$

satisfies the condition  $\Lambda_\alpha^\beta$ , then we have

$$|T_n^{(k)}(\theta)| \leq (\Lambda_n)^k \omega\left(\frac{|\sin \theta|}{n^\alpha} + \frac{1}{n^{1+\alpha}}\right), \quad n, k=1, 2, \dots,$$

where  $\Lambda = \text{const}$  is independent of  $T_n(\theta)$  and  $k$ .

Theorem: If  $\omega(t)$  satisfies the condition  $\Lambda_\alpha^\beta$ , where  $\alpha = 1$ ,  $0 \leq \beta \leq 1$ , then for every polynomial  $P_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k x^k$  and arbitrary

Card 2/4  $r, p, p'$  ( $1 \leq p \leq p' \leq \infty$ ) there holds the inequation

Inequations for Polynomials and Their Derivatives

20-4-6/52

$$\left\| \frac{P_n(x) \delta^{r-1/p'}(x,n)}{\omega[\delta(x,n)/n]} \right\|_{L_p(a,b)} \leq \Lambda \left( \frac{2n}{b-a} \right)^{\frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{p'}} \left\| \frac{P_n(x) \delta^{r-1/p}(x,n)}{\omega[\delta(x,n)/n]} \right\|_{L_p(a,b)}$$

where  $\delta(u,v) = \frac{2\sqrt{(b-u)(u-a)}}{b-a} + \frac{1}{v}$ ;  $\Lambda = \Lambda(r) = \text{const}$  and

$$\|\varphi\|_{L_p(a,b)} = \left( \int_a^b |\varphi(x)|^p dx \right)^{1/p}.$$

Theorem: If  $\omega(t)$  satisfies the assumptions of the preceding theorem, then we have

$$\left\| \frac{P_n^{(k)} \delta^{k+r}(x,n)}{\omega[\delta(x,n)/n]} \right\|_{L_p(a,b)} \leq \left( \Lambda \frac{2a}{b-a} \right)^k \left\| \frac{P_n(x) \delta^r(x,n)}{\omega[\delta(x,n)/n]} \right\|_{L_p(a,b)}$$

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$n, k=1, 2, \dots; 1 \leq p \leq \infty,$

Inequations for Polynomials and Their Derivatives

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where  $A = \text{const}$  depends only on  $r$ .  
5 Soviet and 1 foreign references are quoted.

PRESENTED: By M.A. Lavrent'yev Academician, 8 June 1957  
SUBMITTED: 29 May 1957  
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4

LEBED', G.K.

S.N. Bernstein's theorem. Dokl. AN SSSR 159 no.4:742-745  
D '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Predstavleno  
akademikom A.N. Kolmogorovym.



LEBED', G.K., Cand Phys Math Sci -- (diss) "Certain problems  
~~the~~ of approximation function of <sup>a single</sup> ~~one~~ variable <sup>by means of</sup> ~~with~~ algebraic  
polynomials." Dnepropetrovsk, 1958, 9 pp (Min of Higher  
Education UkrSSR. Dnepropetrovsk State Univ in 300<sup>th</sup> Anniversary  
of the Reunion <sup>between</sup> of the Ukraine <sup>and</sup> ~~with~~ Russia) 150 copies  
(KL, 34-59, 116)

AUTHOR: Lebed', G.K.

20-118-2-9/60

TITLE: Some Questions Concerning the Approximation of Functions of one Variable by Algebraic Polynomials (Nekotoryye voprosy priblizheniya funktsiy odnoy peremennoy algebraicheskimi mnogochlenami)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk, <sup>SSSR</sup> 1958, Vol 118, Nr 2, pp 239-242 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: With the aid of estimations obtained by the author in a preceding publication [Ref 1] he proves 8 theorems on the approximation of continuous functions by algebraic polynomials in the metric  $L_p(-1, +1)$ ,  $1 \leq p \leq \infty$ . E.g. If  $f^{(m)}(x)$  on  $[-1, +1]$  satisfies the condition

$$|f^{(m)}(x_1) + f^{(m)}(x_2) - 2f^{(m)}\left(\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}\right)| \leq M|x_1 - x_2|$$

then there exists a sequence of polynomials  $P_n(x)$ , so that

$$|f(x) - P_n(x)| \leq C(m)Mg^m(x, n) \left[ g(x, n) + \frac{\ln n}{n^2} \right] \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots)$$

where it denotes

$$g(x, t) = \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{t} + \frac{1}{t^2}.$$

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Some Questions Concerning the Approximation of Functions of one Variable by Algebraic Polynomials 20-118-2-9/60

The first four theorems are direct statements, the last four are inversions of such kind that from the existence of an approximating sequence of polynomials for which the expression

$$\left\| \frac{f(x) - P_n(x)}{\varepsilon^k(x, n)} \right\|_{L_p(-1, +1)}$$

satisfies a certain inequality it is concluded that the function  $f(x)$  belongs to a certain class of functions. There are 6 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni 300-letiya vossoyedineniya Ukrainy s Rossiyei (Dnepropetrovsk State University imeni The 300th Anniversary of the Reunion of the Ukraine with Russia)  
PRESENTED: July 5, 1957, by M.A. Lavrent'ev, Academician  
SUBMITTED: June 27, 1957  
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

LEBED', I.

Increasing the production of building materials by using industrial and local resources. Stroi.mat. 4 no.5:1-9 My '58. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Zamestitel predsedatelya Gosstroya SSSR.  
(Building materials)

AUTHOR: Lebed', I. I., Vicepresident of the Gosstroy USSR 72-58 5-2/18

TITLE: On the Increase of the Output of Building Materials by Making Use of the Reserves of Industry and of Local Resources (Ob uvelichenii proizvodstva stroitel'nykh materialov za schet ispol'zovaniya rezervov promyshlennosti i mestnykh resursov)

PERIODICAL: Steklo i Keramika, 1958, Nr 5, pp 3-6 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: From the directions by the 20th Party Congress of the KPSS for the 6th five-year plan, it can be seen that an extensive development of the production of building materials and products represented the main problem of discussion. Therefore an increase of the output of concrete, of prefabricated parts, reinforced concrete and wallblocks, of separating walls and installation products, roof materials and sanitary technical installation was provided. In 1957 the USSR produced in total: concrete-almost 29 million tons (51% more than in 1954), prefabricated reinforced concrete constructions and parts- 13 million m<sup>3</sup> (4.2 times more); wall materials- the equivalent of 30 billion bricks (33 % increase); slate more than the equivalent of 2150 million tiles; (72% increase); dry plaster - 57.8 million m<sup>2</sup> (67%) increase. In the last year, in general, 23% more building materials.

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On the Increase of the Output of Building Materials by Making Use of the Reserves of Industry and of Local Resources 72-52.5-2/13

were produced which figures are still to be increased considerably in the course of the next years, as can be seen from the table of the 7th five-year plan. In order to be able to carry out this great development all possibilities of increasing production must be found out and made use of. The approach of the management to the enterprises makes it possible to find out their possibilities and to remove quicker impeding effects on their full development. In the course of the last 3 years only by the intensification of technological processes the output in the sections of concrete, slate and glass has been increased by 30-40% which corresponds to the production of 5 new factories. But also the following possibilities can be made use of in order to reach a further increase of output:

1. The specific taking of metal per 1 m<sup>2</sup> of tank furnace surface of 560 kg/pro m<sup>2</sup> (average of 1957) can be increased to the quantities of the leading factories of from 633-704 kg/m<sup>2</sup> (the factories Misheronskiy, (Moskovskaya oblast'), Cheloveki and Konstantinovka imeni Oktyabr'skoy revolyutsii)
2. By increasing the addition of soda (instead of the present 170 kg to 220-230 kg, as is done abroad)

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On the Increase of the Output of Building Materials by 72-58 -5-2/18  
Making Use of the Reserves of Industry and of Local Resources

3. By reducing the production losses.
4. By the accurate regulation of the thickness of window glass (the factories Ashkhabad, Bytosh' Krasnousol'skiy, Konstantinovka imeni Oktyabr'skoy revolyutsii and Lisichansk produce a thickness of from 2,1-2,15 mm; the factories "Velikiy Oktyabr'" (Kalininskaya oblast), Gomel', Chagodoshcha (Vologodskaya oblast), Anzhero-Suzhensk (Kemerovskaya oblast) produce glass with a thickness of 2.15 - 2.5 mm.

In the ceramic industry the output can still be considerably increased by:

- 1) Firing without saggers.
- 2) Reducing the thickness of the tiles.

In this respect, there are no difficulties which can not be mastered, but it is only a question of patiently fighting the elements of conservatism and inertia.

- 3) The supply of the factories with fired kaolin must be secured.

- 4) Some bottlenecks in the production of sanitary building products must be widened and continuous production must be applied as far as possible.

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On the Increase of the Output of Building Materials by 72-58-5-2/18  
Making Use of the Reserves of Industry and of Local Resources

- 5) In the production of tiles the method of one single firing must be introduced; this increases output and reduces fuel consumption.
  - 6) The production waste must and can be reduced.  
(This is an extract from the lecture by the author held on the occasion of the Building Congress).
- There is 1 table.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

- 1. Building industry--USSR
- 2. Building materials--Production

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18(5)

SOV/128-59-8-4/29

AUTHOR: Lebed', I.I., Engineer

TITLE: ~~Progress of Foundry Production~~ at the Gor'kiy Automobile Plant

PERIODICAL: Liteynoye proizvodstvo, 1959, Nr 8, pp 10 - 11 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the article plans for automation of the foundry production at the Gor'kiy automobile plant are presented. At present the foundry department of the plant casts 630 parts from malleable cast iron, 349 from grey iron, 420 from steel, 259 from zink alloy, 120 from aluminum alloy and 25 from copper alloys. The output of the sandblowing machines is being increased by means of modernization. By the method of precision casting, 20 parts are being produced at present for trucks and 50 for passenger cars, such as "Volga" and "Chayka". Together with NIITAvtoprom (Scientific Research Institute of the Automobile Industry) and Gor'kovskiy politekhnicheskii institut imeni Zhdanova (Polytechnical Institute imeni Zhdanov of Gor'kiy) a new casting method of crankshafts was developed by using casting forms of magnesium cast iron. All the "Volga"

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Progress of Foundry Production at the Gor'kiy Automobile Plant

SOV/128-59-8-4/29

cars are equipped with such a cast crankshaft. The new casting department of non-ferrous metals in Zavolzh'e will be extended. During the Seven Year Plan, mechanization and automation of precision casting, casting under pressure and in vacuum, and of other casting processes will be carried out. In that time the output of components produced by precision casting will reach 2.5 thousand tons a year. At present the Gor'kiy plant, together with the NIITAvtoprom is preparing a automatic line for production of crankshafts for passenger cars and trucks. The scientists and technologists of the plant are working together with the Gor'kiy Polytechnical Institute imeni Zhdanov on the problem of malleable cast iron and will shorten its production process from 50-52 to 34-36 hours. Because of modernization of machines and automation, the technical and economic level of work will increase during the Seven Year Plan to 40 - 60%.

Card 2/2

LEBED', I.I.

Let's constantly improve technical standards in producing  
building materials. Stroi.mat. 5 no.7:1-8 J1 '59.  
(MIRA 12:10)

1. Zamestitel' Predsedatelya Gosstroya SSSR.  
(Building materials industry--Equipment and supplies)  
(Automatic control)

RYZHILOV, A.A.; ZAKHAROV, V.A.; LEBED', I.I.; RYABUKHOV, S.I.

Control of black spots on magnesium iron castings. Lit. proizv.  
no.6:10-11 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

(Cast iron--Defects)

LEBED', I.I.

On the path of steady development. Stroi.mat. 8 no.11:1-4 N '62.  
(MIRA 15:12)

1. Zamestitel' predsedatelya Gosudarstvennogo komiteta Soveta  
Ministrov SSSR po delam stroitel'stva.  
(Building materials industry)

LEBED', L.A. (Kiyev)

Treatment with pneumothorax and pulmonary resection of fibro-cavernous pulmonary tuberculosis and diabetes mellitus. Klin. med. no.4:125-127 '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz 1-y terapevticheskoy (zav. - dotsent A.M. Barenboym) i  
1-y khirurgicheskoy (zav. - dotsent G.G. Gorovenko) klinik  
Ukrainskogo instituta tuberkuleza (dir. - dotsent A.S. Mamolat).  
(TUBERCULOSIS) (DIABETES)  
(PNEUMOTHORAX) (LUNGS--SURGERY)

LEBED', Lev Davidovich; KASTRONOVA, Yevgeniya Konstantinovna;  
LEPEKHIN, Petr Vasil'yevich; KUKLIN, P.V., red.

[Down-type goats of the Don Valley] Pridonskie pukhovye  
kozy. Volgograd, Volgogradskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1962.  
89 p. (MIRA 18:3)

L 24887-65 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5004430

S/0075/65/020/001/0059/0061

AUTHOR: Lebed', N. B.; Pantaler, R. P.

TITLE: Fluorescent determination of traces of gallium in cadmium salts of special purity

13  
12  
5

SOURCE: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, v. 20, no. 1, 1965, 59-61

TOPIC TAGS: luminescence reaction, rhodamine, cadmium effect, lumogallion, biphthalate buffer

ABSTRACT: A fluorescent method has been developed for the determination down to  $1 \times 10^{-5}\%$  of gallium in cadmium salts (sulphide, sulphate and chloride). The determination was carried out from a 0.5 g sample in a biphthalate buffer aqueous solution pH of 2.2-2.7. Up to 1 g of iron, 5 g of copper and 10 g of aluminum do not interfere at a gallium content of 0.05-0.5 g in 10 ml. Orig. art. has: 5 tables.

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L 24887-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5004430

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut monokristallov,  
stsintillyatsionnykh materialov i osobo chistykh khimicheskikh veshchestv, Khar'kov  
(All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Monocrystals, Scintillating Materials  
and Specially Pure Chemicals)

SUBMITTED: 26Nov63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IC, OP

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 29981-65 ENT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/ENP(j)/ENP(t)/ENP(b) Pc-4/Pr-4/PS-4 IJP(c) RM/  
ACCESSION NR: AF5005474 JD S/0032/65/031/002/0163/0164

AUTHORS: Lebed', N. B.; Pantaler, R. P.

TITLE: Fluorescent determination of aluminum microimpurity in high purity  
cadmium salts

39  
38  
B

SOURCE: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 31, no. 2, 1965, 163-164

TOPIC TAGS: fluorescence, cadmium inorganic compound, cadmium sulfide, impurity  
content, aluminum

ABSTRACT: A fluorescent method for determining up to  $10^{-6}\%$  aluminum in high  
purity cadmium salts (sulfide, sulfate, chloride) without separating microimpuri-  
ties of iron, copper (up to  $5 \cdot 10^{-4}\%$ ), and large amounts of cadmium is described.  
A solution of salicylal-o-aminophenol is added to the prepared solution to be  
analyzed, and after 30 minutes the fluorescent intensity of the specimen is meas-  
ured with a photoelectric device at 530 mμ in comparison with a control specimen.  
The aluminum content is found from a calibration curve constructed for solutions  
of aluminum salt. The method was utilized to analyze high purity cadmium sulfide  
and sulfate. Errors in determining the aluminum did not exceed 25% in the cadmium  
sulfide and 10% in the cadmium sulfate.

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L 29981-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5005474

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut monokristallov,  
stshintillyatsionnykh materialov i osobo chistykh khimicheskikh veshchestv (All-  
Union Scientific Research Institute of Single Crystals, Scintillation Materials,  
and High Purity Chemical Substances)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IC, OP

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

LEBED', N. G.

"Algorithmization of Problems of Supply In the National Economy"

presented at the All-Union Conference on Computational Mathematics and  
Computational Techniques, Moscow, 16-28 November 1961

So: Problemy kibernetiki, Issue 5, 1961, pp 289-294

LEBED', N.I.

Organization of topographic surveying operations for geological  
studies. Geod. i kart. no.11:43-49 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)  
(Topographical surveying)

L 15801-65 EWT(d)/EWT(1)/EEC(k)-2/EEC-4/EEC(c)-2/EED-2/FS(b) Pn-4/Pq-4/  
 Pac-4/Pae-2 ESD(t)/RAEM(i)/ESD(t) GW  
 ACCESSION NR: AP4048386

S/0006/64/000/010/0015/0017

AUTHOR: Lebed', N. I.

TITLE: Production testing of light telemeter ST-62 <sup>12</sup>/<sub>26</sub>

SOURCE: Geodeziya i kartografiya, no. 10, 1964, 15-17

TOPIC TAGS: light telemeter, cartography, surveying instrument/ ST 62 light  
 telemeter, ST 61 light telemeter, SG 2 incandescent lamp, OT 02 theodolite, TB 1  
 theodolite

ABSTRACT: The author presents the specifications of the light telemeter ST-62, similar to model ST-61 described by V. D. Bol'shakov, V. S. Mikhaychev, and A. I. Demushkin (Rezultaty ispytaniy topograficheskogo svetodal'nomena ST-61. "Geodeziya i kartografiya" 1962, No. 5), and gives the results of production trials conducted to determine the operating characteristics, accuracy, and productivity of the instrument in varying conditions of operation. A wide variety of climatic and other conditions were included in the tests: rain, fog, wind, high and low temperatures, level and broken terrain, and different intensities of daylight. Trial courses were selected for measurement so as to present a broad range of lengths to be measured by the device. Comparison was made with the same measurements taken by conventional chaining techniques for control purposes. Tabulated results include

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L 15801-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4048386

absolute, relative, and mean quadratic errors for all course distances. Test results indicate high instrument accuracy for distances from 0.3 to 4.0 km. Also cited were the instrument's durability and ease of use, as well as the economies realized through having smaller survey crews. Orig. art. has: 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

SUB CODE: ES, IE

NO REF SOV: 001

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

LEBED', N.I. [Lobid', N.I.]

Technological conference of the workers of the topogeodesic  
service of the Main Geological-Prospecting Administration of  
the Ukrainian S.S.R. Geol. zhur. 25 no.2:114 '65.

(MMA 12:6)



STRUMENOK Y, V. V. AND LEBED', N. K.

"Method of calculation of the distribution of the circulation along the span of a delta wing.

A new method of calculation is given which enables determining the circulation in a large number of calculated sections of the wing. This increases appreciably the accuracy of the calculations and permits determining reliably the circulation of delta wings with wing flaps and ailerons and also the damping properties of delta wings.  
(First published in 1952)

Symposium of Theoretical Work on Aerodynamics, Uborongiz, 1957, 3,000 copies,  
Central Aero-Hydrodynamics Inst. imeni Prof. N. Ye. Zhukovskiy.

LEBED', N. K.,

"Methods of Calculating the circulation around a sweptback wing in subsonic flow,"  
with STRUMINSKIY, V. V., Collection of Theoretical Papers in Aerodynamics, Moscow,  
Oborongiz, 1957.

This collection assembles a number of scientific reports, on theoretical aerodynamics,  
first printed in various publications between 1947 and 1952, and intended for research  
workers in advanced aerodynamics.

*(see co-author for abstract)*

*Lebed', N. N.*

ROZENFEL'D, M. Ya.; TAL'YANKER, M. Ya.; ~~LEBED', N. N.~~

Designing a semiautomatic vertical milling machine based on a  
boring machine unit. Mashinostroitel' no. 5:17-18 My '57.  
(Milling machines) (MLRA 10:6)

LEBED', N. S., Candidate of Med Sci (diss) -- "The state of the liver in patients with diseases of the cardiovascular system". Minsk, 1959. 19 pp (Minsk State Med Inst), 200 copies (KL, No 21, 1959, 120)

LEBED', N.S., assistant

Pigment metabolism in cardiovascular disease patients. Zdrav.  
Belor. 5 no.8:18-21 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Kafedra fakul'tetskoy terapii (zavednyushchiy - akademik  
AN BSSR B.I.Trusevich) Minskogo meditsinskogo instituta.  
(BILIRUBIN) (CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM--DISEASES)

LEBED', N.S., assistant

The Takata-Ara and Weltmann reactions in cardiovascular diseases.  
Zdrav. Belor. 5 no.1:35-37 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Kafedra fakul'tetskoy terapii (zaveduyushchiy kafedroy - prof.  
B.I. Trusevich).  
(MEDICAL TESTS) (CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM--DISEASES)

LEBED', N.S., kand.meditsinskikh nauk

Quantity of fibrinogen and prothrombin in patients with cardiovascular system diseases. Zdrav. Belor. 6 no.6:52-55 Je '60.

(MIRA 13:8)

1. Kafedra fakul'tetskoy terapii (zav. kafedroy - akademik AN BSSR B.I. Trusevich) Minskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(FIBRINOGEN)

(PROTHROMBIN)

(CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM—DISEASES)

LEBED', N.S., kand.med.nauk

Gastrointestinal syndrome in myocardial infarct. Zdrav. Bel. 7  
no. 2:51-52 F '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy terapevticheskoy kliniki Minskogo meditsinskogo  
instituta (zaveduyushchiy - akademik Akademii nauk BSSR, zasluzhennyy  
deyatel' nauki, prof. B.I. Trusevich).  
(DIGESTIVE ORGANS) (HEART--INFARCTION)



LEBED', N.S., kand.med.nauk

Blood lipoproteins and protein fractions in hypertension. Zdrav.  
Bel. 7 no.6:28-32 Je '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy terapevticheskoy kliniki Minskogo meditsinskogo  
instituta (zaveduyushchiy kafedroy - akademik AN BSSR B.I.Trusevich).  
(BLOOD PROTEINS) (HYPERTENSION)

LEBED', N.S., kand.med.nauk

Functional capacity of the liver and kidneys in rheumatism. Zdrav.  
Bel. 8 no.7:31-34 J1 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy terapevticheskoy kliniki Minskogo meditsinskogo  
instituta (zav. - akademik AN ESSR, zasluzhennyy deyatel'nauki  
prof. B.I.Trusevich [deceased]).  
(RHEUMATIC HEART DISEASE) (KIDNEYS) (LIVER)

LEBED', N.S., kand.med.nauk

Clinical aspects of camphor embolisms. Zdrav.Bel. 8 no.12:65-  
66 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy terapevticheskoy kliniki Minskogo meditsin-  
skogo instituta (zav. kafedroy - akademik AN BSSR B.I.  
Trusevich).

(EMBOLISM)

(CAMPHOR—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

GOLOVICH, M. [Holovych, M.], inzh.; LEBED', O., inzh.; MANYULENKO, G. [Man-  
uilenko, H.], zootekhnik

New farms for raising and fattening cattle. Sil'.bud. 13 no.10:4-5  
0 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

LEBED', P. [I.]

Physics Laboratory, Gor'kiy State Pedagogical Institute, (-1939-)  
"Determining an Azeotrope Mixture of Ethyl Alcohol with M-Xylene."  
Zhur. Fiz. Khim., Vol. 14, No. 2, 1940

LEBED', P. I.

Laboratory of Physics, Gor'kiy State University, (-1939-)

"The effect of Electrolytes on the Measurement of Surface Tension of a Solution of Eosin G. Dye."

Zhur, Fiz. Khim., Vol. 14, No. 3, 1940

Addn. of 0.017% of Na eosin slightly raises the surface tension of  $H_2O$  and slightly lowers that of Na Cl, NaBr, KI or KBr solns. at  $20^\circ$ ,  $30^\circ$  and  $40^\circ$ . The method of max. bubble pressure was used.

LEBED P. I.										PROCEDURE AND PROPERTIES INDEX										2									
<p>The effect of electrolytes on settling-out of amyl alcohol.  P. I. Lebed (Pedagog. Inst. Oorkh). J. Phys. Chem.  (U.S.S.R.) 23, 287-93 (1948) (in Russian).—The surface  tension <math>\sigma</math> (dynes/cm.) of aq. solns. of <math>x</math> mol./l. of <math>\text{AmOH}</math>,  b. 137°, and <math>y</math> mol./l. of a salt was detd. by the max.  bubble-pressure method at 5 temps. between 0° and 60°.  The <math>\sigma</math> is almost independent of <math>y</math> between 0.5 and 3 at some  definite values of <math>x</math>. At 18°, this <math>x</math> ("buffer point") is  about 0.0026 for <math>\text{LiCl}</math> and increases linearly with the  radius of the alkali ion (<math>\text{NaCl}</math> and <math>\text{KCl}</math> were used). At  higher temp. the buffer point is less well defined; for <math>\text{LiCl}</math>  at 60° it is near <math>x = 0.0066</math>. The <math>\sigma</math> of some solns. espe-  cially those contg. <math>\text{LiCl}</math>, has a min. at, e.g., 45°.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">J. J. Bikerman</p>																													
Lab of Physics																													
ASM-11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																													
FROM SOURCE										FROM SOURCE										FROM SOURCE									
SOURCE										SOURCE										SOURCE									

RADIKOV, D.N., dots.; LEBED', P.I., dots., otv. red.

[Dimensional theory of physical quantities; textbook for students of the physics and mathematics faculty of pedagogical institutes] Teoriia razmernostei fizicheskikh velichin; posobie dlia studentov fiziko-matematicheskogo fakul'teta pedinstitutov. Gor'kii, 1962. 14 p.

(MIRA 17:10)

1. Gorki. Gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut. Kafedra obshchey fiziki.



L 35066-65 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP5008517

S/0286/65/000/006/0019/0019

AUTHOR: Rybkin, Yu. F.; Lebed', V. I.; Kresal'naya, L. Z.; Kipriyanova, S. S.; Smirnova, O. M. <sup>20</sup> B

TITLE: A method for producing halides of alkali metals. Class 12, No. 169080

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. <sup>17</sup>6, 1965, 19

TOPIC TAGS: alkali halide, alkali metal

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a method for producing halides of alkali metals, e.g. iodides and bromides, from a halogen and a compound which contains a metal. Highly concentrated halide solutions are produced by using an amalgam of the appropriate metal and carrying out the reaction in the halide of this metal.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut monokristallov (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Single Crystals)

SUBMITTED: 21Jan63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC, IC

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 1/1

ACCESSION NR: AP4049603

S/0076/64/38/011/2608/2613

AUTHOR: Lebed', V. I. (Khar'kov); Aleksandrov, V. V. (Khar'kov) B

TITLE: Electromotive force and normal potentials of cells without transport at various temperatures

SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 38, no. 11, 1964, 2608-2613

TOPIC TAGS: electromotive force, normal potential, concentration cell, temperature dependence

ABSTRACT: The temperature dependence of the electromotive force of concentration cells without transport has been studied by other authors rather extensively, but not systematically. In the present paper, the normal potentials of the cells  $\text{Me}_x\text{Hg} \text{ MeCl} \text{ AgCl-Ag}$  (where Me is Li, Na, K, Rb, Cr) were determined in normal solutions of the halides of these metals in the concentration range 0.005 to 0.2, at temperatures of 25, 50, and 90 C. The greatest change in the normal potentials with temperature was found in cells with solutions of Li-salts, particularly in LiCl, and in iodides of other metals. The activity coefficients of the

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4049603

alkali metal chlorides at the temperatures investigated were determined. Orig.  
art. has: 2 figures and 4 tables

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Khar'kov State  
University)

SUBMITTED: 16Sep63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ss, EM

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 017

Card 2/2

LEBED', V.I.; ALEKSANDROV, V.V.

Temperature dependence of the thermodynamic characteristic  
of hydration of ions in some electrolytes. Elektrokhimiya 1  
no.11:1359-1362 N '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

ALEKSANDROV, V.V.; LEBED', V.I.

Temperature relationships of entropies, energies, and heats of hydration of hydrogen chloride, hydrogen bromide, and hydrogen iodide. Zhur. fiz. khim. 39 no.4:942-946 Ap '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Gor'kogo.  
Submitted Dec. 14, 1963.

ATANOCKOVIC, D. Dr.; LEBEDA, D. Dr.

The problem of analgetic activity of vitamin K. Lijec.vjes. 77  
no.3-4:190-198 Mar-Apr '55.

1. Iz Instituta za farmakologiju Medicinskog fakulteta u Skoplju.  
(VITAMIN K, anesthesia & analgesia  
exper.(Ser))  
(ANALGESICS,  
vitamin K, exper.(Ser))

LEBEDA, D.; ZAK, M.

Pneumomediastinum (mediastinal emphysema) in children. Cesk. pediat.  
14 no.6:520-525 5 June 59.

1. Detske oddeleni OUN~~Z~~ v Opave, prim. dr. Milos Zak. D.L., Opava,  
Gottwaldova 17.

(PNEUMOMEDIASTINUM, in inf. & child  
case reports (Cz))

LEBEDA, D.

Spontaneous fractures of the ribs "from fatigue" in infants. Cesk.  
pediat. 16 no.7/8:667-670 J1-Ag '61.

1. Datske oddeleni OUNZ v Opave, prednosta MUDr. Dusan Lebeda.

(RIBS fract & disloc)

(PNEUMONIA INTERSTITIAL PLASMA CELL compl)

(INFANT PREMATURE diseases)



Lebeda, Josef

3  
Biochemical manufacture of menthol. Josef Babička, Jaroslav Vohl, and Josef Lebeda. Czech. 84,320, May 1, 1955. Menthol (I) is produced from citronellal (II), pulegol, or isopulegol by means of *Penicillium digitatum* (III). To a culture of III propagated for 48 hrs. at 22° on 1.5% brewers' wort was added 2% I per vol. and the culture cultivated 28 days at 22°. I was then sepd. by steam distn., freezing, and centrifugation in 93% yield. The residue contg. unreacted II was sterilized and used in the next batch. L. J. Urhahn

LEPCEA, J.

"Protecting electric motors."

ELEKTROTECHNIK, Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 11, No. 6, June 1959,

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EAL), IC, Vol. 8, No. 2, September 1952.

Unclassified.

LEP D., N.

Use of sillon in the Jitex National Enterprise. p. 373. TXXIII.  
(Ministerstvo lehkého průmyslu) Praha. Vol. 9, no. 12, Dec. 1954.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, Vol. 5, no. 9, September 1956

LEBEDA, MILAN

Praktikum z veterinarni pathologicke fysiologie. (Vyd. 1)

Praha, Czechoslovakia, Statni pedagogicke nakl., 1958, 320p.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959.  
Unclassified.

LEBES, M.

"Teplosal," the humidity-controlling apparatus for the textile industry.

p. 114 (Jemna Mechanika a Optika. Vol. 2, No. 4, Aug. 1957. Praha, Czechoslovakia)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (MIAI) IC. Vol. 7, no. 2,  
February 1958

LEBEDA, M.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Atomic and Molecular Physics - Liquids

D-10

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 5, 1959, No 10475

Author : Lebeda Mil., Drbal Jan

Inst : -

Title : Measurement of Surface Tension of Liquids and Use of Torsion  
Balances Mopta-K-2 for This Purpose

Orig Pub : Janna mach. a opt., 1958, 3, No 8, 261-263, 289

Abstract : No abstract

Card : 1/1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BUS, A.; LEBEDA, M.; Chair of Pathological Physiology, Veterinary Faculty, College of Agriculture (Katedra Patologické Fysiologie Veterinární Fakulty VSZ), Brno.

"Buffering Capacity of the Blood of Calves at Varying pH."

Prague, Coskoslovenska Fysiologie, Vol 15, No 5, Sep 66, pp 367 - 368

Abstract: The buffering capacity changes with changing pH. Titration of alkaline reserve (AR) was made in 252 samples of calves blood at pH 4.00 - 8.00. A negative correlation exists between the AR values and the pH of the blood. AR values determined at pH = 7.00 are 34.87% higher than the values found at the natural blood pH of 7.45. 1 Western, 1 Czech, 1 Russian reference. Submitted at 3 Days of Physiology of Domestic Animals at Liblice, 9 Dec 65.

1/1

- 89 -

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

LEBEDA, M.; BUS, A.; Chair of Pathological Physiology, Veterinary Faculty, College of Agriculture (Katedra Patologické Fysiologie Veterinární Fak. VSZ), Brno.

"Alkaline Reserve and the pH of the Blood and Plasma of Calves Fed with Acidophilic Unskimmed Milk."

Prague, Coskoslovenska Fysiologie, Vol 15, No 5, Sep 66, p 383

Abstract: Experiments were conducted on two groups of 6 calves between the ages of 4 days and 6 months. No influence of the feed, whether acidophilic or unskimmed milk, and siloed corn, could be found in the formation of the AR. A correlation between the alkaline reserve of the blood and that of the plasma, and a correlation between the pH of the blood and that of the plasma was found. The pH of the plasma was higher by 0.121 than that of the blood; AR of the blood was 148-152; AR of the plasma, 215-235 mg%. 2 Czech references. Submitted at 3 Days of Physiology of Domestic Animals at Liblice, 9 Dec 65.

1/1

LEBEDA, Milan; HREVUS, Rudolf

Effect of the winter and summer feed ration on the alkaline reserve in the blood of dairy cows. Veter medicina 8 no.5:349-354 0 '63.

1. Institute of Pathological Physiology of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine of the Higher School of Agriculture, Brno.



CZECHOSLOVAKIA

LEBEDA, Milan, and HREVUS, Rudolf, Institute for Pathological Physiology (Ustav pro patologickou fyziologii), Faculty of Veterinary Medicine (Veterinarni fakulta), VSZ [Vysoka skola zemedelska; Higher School of Agriculture], Brno.

"Effect of the Summer and Winter Rations on the Alkali Reserve in the Blood of Milch Cows"

Prague, Veterinarni Medicina, Vol 8(XXXVI), No 5, October 1963, pp 349-354.

Abstract [Authors' German summary, modified]: It was found that the alkali content shows a considerable fluctuation caused changes in fodder and phases of the sexual cycle. The fluctuation was bigger in herds with a larger milk output. The lowest reserves were found in April and May, and during the switch to fresh green fodder and pasture. Compared is the alkali reserve in blood and blood plasma. It is pointed out that the study of the alkali reserve fluctuations may help in determining the composition of fodder. Nine references, including 3 Russian.

7.4100

S/044/62/000/007/049/100  
C111/C333

AUTHOR: Lebeda, St.

TITLE: The mathematical examination of the results of life expectancy tests on insulating materials and systems

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Matematika, no. 7, 1962, 20, abstract 7V89. ("Bull. VUKI.", 1961, 14, no. 5, 273-287)

TEXT: The results of a life expectancy test on insulating materials and systems at high temperatures are given and evaluated according to the method of regression analysis. The author concludes from the results obtained that the relationship  $y = Ae^{T/B}$  holds, where  $y$  is the lifetime of the insulating material,  $A$  and  $B$  are material constants and  $T$  is the absolute temperature. ✓

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

LEHEDA, Stanislav, inz.

Determining the thermal resistance of coated wires. Elektrotechnik  
17 no.2:43-45 F '62.

1. Vyskumny ustav kablov a izolantov, Bratislava.

LEBEDA, Stanislav, inz.

Comparison of stator insulation systems of asynchronous motors  
with impregnated winding. El tech obzor 52 no.8:423-425 Ag '63.

1. Vyskumny ustav kablov a izolantov, Bratislava.

LEBEDA, Vlastimil, dr.

Expanded technical services of the Zavody elektrotepelynych zarizeni National Enterprise in the production and delivery of welding machines and equipment as a gift in commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of liberation. Zvaranie 14 no.2:33-35 F '65.

1. Zavody elektrotepelynych zarizeni National Enterprise, Prague.

LEBEDENKO, A.

Donets has come. Mast. ugl. 8 no.8:22-23 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12  
(Donets Valley--Canals)

LEBEDENKO, Aleksandr Gervas'yevich; PLOTNIKOVA, L.A., red.; LEVONEVSKAYA,  
L.G., tekhn.red.

[Battle with an invisible enemy] Voina s nevidimym vragom.  
Leningrad, Lenizdat, 1961. 124 p. (MIRA 15:2)  
(PAVLOVSKII, EVGENII NIKANOROVICH, 1884- )

BIRKENVAL'D, P.V.; BURDIN, M.P.; GORKIN, S.F.; YEGOROV, V.P.; ZARZHETSKIY, V.A.; KOMODOV, A.A.; LAKTIONOV, A.T.; LEBEDENKO, D.P.; LINEVSKIY, A.A.; LOBANOV, G.V.; LYAKHOVETSKIY, Z.Ya.; MIROYEVSKAYA, O.N.; MIKHAYLOV, P.N.; NIKOLAYEV, S.V.; PAKHODEYEV, V.I.; SOKOLOV, G.V.; STRIZHEV, N.I.; SHAPOVALOV, V.A.; YAVKIN, P.Ye.; IVANININ, F.D., redaktor; DHOZDOV, A.I., redaktor vypuska; SERGEYEVA, N.A., redaktor izdatel'stva; BORISOV, A.S., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Handbook of consolidated estimate norms for geological prospecting operations] Spravochnik ukрупnennykh smetnykh norm na geologo-razvedochnye raboty (SUSN). Moskva, Gos. izd-vo geol. lit-ry. No.7  
[Rotary drilling] Rotornoe burenie. 1950. 175 p. (MLRA 9:12)  
[Microfilm]

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo geologii.  
(Boring)



KHILINSKIY, F.A.; LOTYSHEV, I.P.; LEBEDENKO, G.B.; SHAVKUNOVA,  
N.D.; DORIZO, A.P.; TERNOVAYA, K.G.; ANTIPOV, A.S.,  
obshchestv. red.; BABAK, Yu.M., tekhn. red.

[Goryachiy Klyuch] Goriachii kliuch. Izd.2., ispr. i  
dop. [By] F.A.Khilinskii i dr. Krasnodarsk, Krasnodarskoe  
knizhnoe izd-vo, 1963. 84 p. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Glavnyy vrach sanatoriya No.2 Kurorta Goryachiy Klyuch,  
Kavkaz (for Lebedenko). 2. Sanatoriy No.1 Kurorta Goryachiy  
Klyuch, Kavkaz (for Shavkuncva, Ternovaya). 3. Zamestitel' glavnogo  
vracha po meditsinskoy chasti sanatoriya No.2 kurorta Goryachiy  
Klyuch, Kavkaz (for Dorizo).

LEBEDENKO, L.A.

Histochemical data on the effect of gibberellins on apical meristems.  
Acta bot Hung 9 no.1/2:85-94 '63.

1. Kafedra Anatomii i Fiziologii Rasteniy Leningradskoy Ordona  
Lenina Lesotekhnicheskoy Akademii im. S.M.Kirova.

LEBEDENKO, L. A.

Oak - Azerbaijan

Growing the holly oak on the Apsheron peninsula. Les. khoz. 5 no. 7, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, September <sup>1952</sup> ~~1953~~, Unclassified.

LEBEDENKO, L. A.

LEBEDENKO, L. A. -- "The Ontogenesis of the Wood Pulp in the Roots and Trunk of Certain Representatives of the Order of Beeches." Acad Sci USSR. Inst of Forestry. Moscow, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Biological Sciences.)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 5, Moscow, Feb 1956

LEBEDENKO, L.A.

Formation of wood in the stem and roots of the oak *Quercus macran-*  
*thera* F. et M. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; biol.nauki no.2:126-131  
'59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy botaniki Leningradskoy lesotekhnicheskoy  
akademii im. S.M.Kirova.  
(Wood--Anatomy) (Oak)

LEHEDENKO, L.A.

Effect of gibberellin on the activity of the apical meristem  
in some plants. Bot. zhur. 44 no.2:215-219 F '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Institut fiziologii rasteniy im. K.A. Timiryazeva Akademii  
nauk SSSR, Moskva.  
(Gibberellins)

17(1)

SOV/20-127-1-59/65

AUTHOR:

Lebedenko, L. A.

TITLE:

The Ontogeny of Root and Stem Wood of Several Representatives of Fagales (Ontogenez drevesiny korney i stvolov nekotorykh predstaviteley bukotsvetnykh)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 127, Nr 1, pp 213-216 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The facts concerning the complication of the wood structure with increasing age were observed only incidentally. Thus, the ideas concerning the laws governing the forming of mature wood are very superficial. The author tries to fill this gap. For this purpose he investigated sensu lato the representatives of the class Fagales which build up the main wood biocenoses: *Alnus incana*, *Betula verrucosa*, *Corylus avellana*, *Carpinus caucasica*, *Fagus orientalis*, *Castanea sativa* and *Quercus macranthera* F. et M. The material was collected in the Kutkashenskiy ~~rayon~~ of the ASSR. Material for comparison was supplied by other regions. Roots 100-120 cm away from the root neck, the stem in the lower, middle, and upper part, and finally twigs were investigated. The wood deposited during the first years of cambium activity differs more or less in its

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The Ontogeny of Root and Stem Wood of Several  
Representatives of Fagales

SOV/20-127-1-59/65

structure from that formed in later years. The ontogenesis of the root- and stem wood does not proceed alike. Young roots and the stem have many traits in common in this respect. Thus all differences between the young roots and the stem of the oak (*Quercus*) and the edible chestnut (*Castanea*) are caused by the lacking of ladder-shaped perforations. (Lestnichnyye perforatsii). They always occur in the young stem. Furthermore, the wood parenchym is in the root greater than in the stem with respect to the volume. In hazelnut (*Corylus*), alder (*Alnus*) and hornbeam (*Carpinus*) differences exist between root and stem only in the width of medullary rays. In the red beech (*Fagus*) the rays are of equal width here and there. In the young roots of the red beech and the alder there are reticular perforations which lack in the stem. In chestnut and oak the similarity remains for 6-7 years in others (e.g. alder) it occurs only in the first 2-3 annual rings. The differences increase with rising age. In trees which have ladder-shaped perforations (birch - *Betula*, alder, hazelnut), the number of shoots in the perforation is always greater in young wood. The development of the wood structure characteristic of the species in question progresses

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The Ontogeny of Root and Stem Wood of Several  
Representatives of Fagales

SOV/20-127-1-59/65

differently in the different tree species. As a rule, the wood formation takes place more slowly in species with a highly organized wood. All stages of the ontogenesis of wood which is characteristic of the species in question are completely distinct only in the young plant (in the first few annual rings of the lower stem). Individual ontogenesis stages lack in the timber formed by the older meristem. The rules governing the ontogenesis are the following: acceleration of the formation of ripe wood and changes in the character of the deposited wood. They concern the root as well as the stem to the same extent. There are 9 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut lesa Akademii nauk SSSR (Forestry Institute of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: January 26, 1959, by V. N. Sukachev, Academician

SUBMITTED: January 24, 1959

Card 3/3

LEBEDENKO, L.A.

Some characteristics of the ontogenesis of wood in the roots and  
trunk of sweet chestnut. Biul. MOIP. Otd. biol. 66 no. 4: 66-71 J1-Lg  
'61. (MIRA 14:7)

(WOOD—ANATOMY)

(CHESTNUT)

LEBEDENKO, L.A.

Brief anatomical description and the key for the identification of  
some most important commercial tree species of Ethiopia. Bot.zhur.  
47 no.1:79-91 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Leningradskaya lesotekhnicheskaya akademiya imeni SM.Kirova.  
(Ethiopia--Trees) (Wood--Anatomy)

LEBEDENKO, L.A.

Cytohistological changes in the apical meristems under photoperiodic influence, Acta bot Hung 9 no.1/2:75-83 '63.

1. Kafedra Anatomii i Fiziologii Rasteniy Leningradskoy Ordena Lenina Lesotekhnicheskoy Akademii im. S.M.Kirova.

LEBEDENKO, L. A.

"The age changes in the wood structure of conifers."

report submitted for 10th Intl Botanical Cong, Edinburgh, 3-12 Aug 64.

All-Union Forestry Inst, Leningrad.

*Lebedenko, M.M.*  
SUBJECT: USSR/Joint Nuclear Research Institute

25-5-2/35

AUTHOR: Lebedenko, M.M.

TITLE: When Scientists of the Whole World....(Kogda uchenyye vsego mira)

PERIODICAL: Nauka i Zhizn' - May 1957, No 5, pp 3-6 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In 1956 the authorized representatives of the socialist countries came together in Moscow with the intention to establish a Joint Nuclear Research Institute. Prof D. I. Blokhintsev was elected director. The institute was established at Dubno, a city near Moscow. Its main objective was to help in utilizing atomic energy for peaceful purposes, based on international co-operation of all scientists and to train young scientists from member countries.

The two largest scientific research establishments of the USSR Academy of Sciences that already existed at Dubno, the Institute for Nuclear Problems and the Electro-Physical Laboratory, were turned over to the Joint Nuclear Research Institute by the Soviet government. They are now run under the name of Laboratory for Nuclear Problems and Laboratory for High Energy Physics to which two more labs were added, one for theoretical

Card 1/2

TITLE:

When Scientists of the Whole World.....(Kogda  
uchanyevsego mira)

25-5-2/35

physics, the other for neutron physics. Thus the institute  
was able to start right away with scientific research work.

As many foreign countries are invited to co-operate with the  
institute, numerous scientists have already come to Dubno to  
exchange information and to deliver lectures.

This article contains four photos.

ASSOCIATION:

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED:

AVAILABLE:

Card 2/2

*Lebedenko, M. M.*

AUTHOR: Lebedenko, M.M.

25-7-20/51

TITLE: At the Conference in Dubno (Na konferentsii v Dubne)

PERIODICAL: Nauka i Zhizn', 1957, # 7, p 25 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The scientific council of the Joint Institute of Nuclear Research had its second session in May 1957, to discuss research work performed during the first months that had elapsed since the foundation of the Institute. The member-correspondent of the USSR Academy of Sciences, V.I. Veksler, told the audience of the immense difficulties that had to be overcome before the new synchrophasotron could be put into operation. For example 10,000 magnetic measurements had to be performed to achieve precise correction of the magnetic field of the gigantic ring-shaped chamber of the accelerator. On 18 April 1957, the calculated proton energy - ten billion electron volts - was reached, the highest amount of energy ever achieved in the history of experimental physics. Professor D.I. Blokhintsev, the director of the Institute reported on the various objects under construction and on those projected for the near future, as for example a plant for experimental equipment, a new reactor, a radio-chemical laboratory, and an accelerator of

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At the Conference in Dubno

25-7-20/51

multiple-charged ions. According to member-correspondent G.N. Flerov this accelerator will enable to discover new elements still unknown to science, whose names are still missing in Mendeleyev's periodic system. The article contains one photo.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

*LEBEDENKO, M.*

AUTHOR: Lebedenko, M.

89-1-24/29

TITLE: Jubilee of the Czech Technical College (Yubiley Cheshskoy  
vysshey tekhnicheskoy shkoly)

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya Energiya, 1958, Vol. 4, Nr 1, pp. 105-106 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: 150 scientists from 23 countries assembled at Prague in 1957 in order to celebrate the 250 anniversary of the founding of Europe's oldest technical high school. The two scientists Blokhintsev (USSR) and Roshke (Switzerland) were awarded an honorary doctor's degree. Both delivered particularly interesting lectures. The participants in the jubilee celebrations also visited a number of scientific institutes and industrial plants. The institute for Nuclear Physics was thoroughly inspected, in which a reactor and an accelerator are already in operation, and where fully up-to-date physical and radiochemical laboratories exist. There are 2 figures.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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AUTHOR: Lebedenko, M.

SOV/69-5-2-18/36

TITLE: The 4. Conference of the Scientific Council of the Joint Institute of Nuclear Research (Chetvertaya sessiya uchenogo soveta Ob'yedinennogo instituta yadernykh issledovaniy)

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1958, Vol. 5, Nr 2, pp. 186-187 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The conference mentioned in the title was held at Dubna and lasted from May 20 to May 24, 1958. It was attended by the following professors: Petrik Pilik, Albania (Albaniya), Georgiy Nadzhakov, Bulgaria (Bolgariva), Gustav Hertz, German Democratic Republic (GDR), Wang Kang-ch'ang, Hu-Ning, China (Kitay), Kim Khen Bon, Korea (Koreya), Sodnom Namorayn, Mongolia (Mongoliya), Infeld, Poland (Pol'sha), Horia Hulubei, Rumania (Rumyniya), Cestmir Šimane, CSR (Chekhoslovakiya). The Laboratoriya vysokikh energiy (High Energies Laboratory) delivered a report on the putting into operation of the 10 BeV synchrophasotron.

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The improvement of the 680 MeV phasotron, Laboratoriya yadernykh problem (Laboratory of Nuclear Problems) makes it possible to accelerate deuterons within a short time. The theoretical

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the United Institute of Nuclear Research

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paper concerning a new method in the theory of superconductivity by N. N. Bogolyubov, Academician, was awarded the Lenin Prize. In the Laboratoriya teoreticheskoy fiziki (Laboratory of Theoretical Physics) an electronic computation center is being established. The following electronic computers were installed: "Ural" and "Kiyev".

Professor G. Richter (German Democratic Republic) told about a special laboratory in which photoemulsions for nuclear investigations are being developed and tested. This laboratory will work in close cooperation with the OIYaI.

Deputy-manager of the OIYaI Professor V. Yu. Votruba and Professor M. Ya. Danysh spoke about the work carried out by foreign scientists at the OIYaI and about the international relations of the Institute.

A resolution was passed concerning all problems on the agenda, which laid down the rules for the further scientific development of the Institute.

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SOV/89-7-3-23/29

AUTHOR: Lebedenko, M.

TITLE: Sixth Session of the Scientific Council of the Joint Institute of Nuclear Research

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1959, Vol 7, Nr 3, p 285 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The sixth session of the Institute mentioned in the title took place at Dubna from May 27 to June 2, 1959. It was attended by the leading scientists of 12 Socialist countries. The following were the heads of the delegations present: Petrik Pilik (Albania), Georgiy Nadzhakov (Bulgaria), Albert Konya (Hungary), Le Van Tkhiem (North Vietnam), Heinz Barwich (German Democratic Republic), Tszan' Saa' Tszyan (Chinese People's Republic), Kim Khen Bon (South Vietnam), Sodnom Namsrayn (Mongolian People's Republic), Andrey Soltan (Poland), Horia Hulubei (Romania), Ľestmir Šimane (Czechoslovakia), V. I. Veksler, N. N. Bogolyubov, and V. P. Dzhelepov (USSR). Director D. I. Blokhintsev, Vice-director Van Gan-Chan and E. Dzhakov alternated in the chair. Blokhintsev reported on the scientific work performed, the results of which were partly published in Geneva and partly in Kiyev. Wang Kang-shang gave a report on the development of

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Sixth Session of the Scientific Council of the Joint Institute of Nuclear Research

international relations. The following of the lectures delivered deserve special mention: Activation of the proton-synchrotron - Wang Kang-chang, I. V. Chuvilo. New decay phenomena of the  $\pi^0$ -particle (Laboratoriya yadernykh problem - Laboratory for Nuclear Problems). At the meeting, the introduction of day-and-night operation of the proton-synchrotron was especially welcomed. Also the construction of the new accelerator with spatial variation of the magnetic field was stressed. There is 1 Soviet reference.

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BIRYUKOV, V.A.; ~~LEBEDENKO~~, M.M.; RYZHOV, A.M.; BLOKHINTSEV, D.I.,  
nauchnyy red.

[Joint Institute for Nuclear Studies] Ob"edinennyi institut  
iadernykh issledovaniy. Moskva, Izd-vo Glav.upr. po ispol'zo-  
vaniyu atomnoi energii pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR, 1960. 114 p.  
(MIRA 13:12)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Blokhintsev).  
(Dubna--Nuclear research)

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78334  
SOV/89-8-3-19/32

AUTHOR: Lebedenko, M.

TITLE: Seventh Session of Scientific Council of the United  
Institute for Nuclear Research

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1960, Vol 8, Nr 3, pp 266-267 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Leading physicists from 12 countries, which formed the  
Institute, including the USSR, Albania, Bulgaria,  
Hungary, Poland, Romania, East Germany, China, and  
Vietnam, took part in the session held in Dubna  
November 21-25, 1959. D. I. Blokhintsev, director of  
the Institute, and a corresponding member of the Acad.  
Sci. of the USSR, Prof. V. A. Petukhov, vice director  
of the Laboratory for High Energy (Laboratoriya vysokikh  
energii), Dr. V. P. Dzhelepov, head of the Laboratory  
for Nuclear Problems (Laboratoriya yadernykh problem),  
I. M. Frank, director of the Laboratory for Neutron  
Physics (Laboratoriya neytronnoy fiziki) and a  
corresponding member of the Acad. Sci. of the USSR,  
G. N. Flerov, director of the Laboratory of Nuclear

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Seventh Session of Scientific Council  
of the United Institute for Nuclear  
Research

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Reactions (Laboratoriya yadernykh reaktsiy) and a corresponding member of the Acad. Sci. of the USSR, academician N. N. Bogolyubov of the Laboratory for Theoretical Physics (Laboratoriya teoreticheskoy fiziki), Emil Dzhakov, vice director of the Institute, and a member of the Acad. Sci. of Bulgariya, and Prof. Wang Kang-Chang (China), vice director of the Institute, reported on the activities of their respective organizations. The session decided to double the staff of the Institute, expand automatic processing of experimental data, and broaden the Institute's activities within the participant countries and in the rest of the world.

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78335  
SOV/89-8-3-20/32

AUTHOR: Lebedenko, M.

TITLE: Conference of the Representatives of 12 Governments

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1960, Vol 8, Nr 3,  
pp 267-268 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Committee of the Accredited Representatives of 12 member nations of the United Institute for Nuclear Studies (Ob'yedinennyy Institute yadernykh issledovaniy), the highest body of the Institute, convened in Dubna on November 26-28, 1959, under the chairmanship of Professor Sodnom of Mongolia. Professor D. I. Blokhintsev, director of the Institute, and V. N. Sergiyenko, executive director, reported on the activities of the Institute. The Committee adopted a resolution praising highly the accomplished results, approved the budget, staff schedule and plan for 1960, and amended the by-laws of the Institute.

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S/026/60/000/011/002/009

A166/A026

AUTHOR: Lebedenko, M.M. (Moscow)

TITLE: Successful Cooperation Between Physicists of the Socialist Countries

PERIODICAL: Priroda, 1960, No. 11, p. 68

TEXT: In May 1960, the Uchenyy sovet Ob'yedinennogo instituta yadernykh issledovaniy (Learned Council of the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research) held its 8th session. The Director of the Institute, Professor D.I. Blokhintsev, reported on the Institute's new 5-year plan. Main research will be devoted, as before, to the structure of nuclear particles, especially nucleons, and the laws of their origin and interaction. The Vice Director Professor Wang Kang-chang reported on the Institute's work in cooperation with institutes in other communist countries. V.B.A. Makhnev, representing the Gosudarstvennyy komitet po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii pri Sovete ministrov SSSR (State Committee on the Use of Nuclear Energy at the Council of Ministers of the USSR), spoke of the plan for all-round cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy. Academician V.I. Veksler discussed the work of the Laboratoriya vysokikh energi (High Energies Laboratory) on the structure of nucleons. Synchrophasotron study of various types of collisions of high-energy particles had shown that, after collision,

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#### Successful Cooperation Between Physicists of the Socialist Countries

the nucleons continue along the same track they had held before collision and were not, as had been supposed, deflected from their course. Professor D.I. Blokhintsev gave a theoretical interpretation of this phenomenon. Professor Wang Kang-chang reported on phenomena connected with the discovery of the anti-sigma-hyperon and gave some data on the cascade hyperon, the heaviest of the hyperons detected so far. V.A. Petukhov reported on the ring phasotron recently put into operation at the Institute. The new phasotron will help solve problems of quantum electrodynamics, insoluble with the previous types of accelerator. The system of acceleration may enable scientists to analyse the build-up of accelerated particles in the machine. In turn, this may make possible controlled head-on collisions between beams of accelerated particles. With beams accelerated up to 20 Bev this would make possible tests which, with a single beam, would otherwise only be possible at accelerations in the order of a million million electron volts. Professor V.P. Dzhelepov reported on research at ЛЯП (LYaP) and especially on the unique research into the magnetic properties of mesoatoms, conducted under the guidance of A.Ye. Ignatenko. The research team has devised means of studying the properties of  $\mu$ -mesons, nuclei and the electron envelopes of atoms which go to make up a mesoatom, despite the fact that the latter's life is reckoned in millionths of a second.

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